The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

"HOW ARE YOU, SANITARY?"

Down the picket-guarded lane
Rolled the comfort-laden wain,
Cheered by shouts that shook the plain,
Soldier-like and merry—
Phrases such as camps may teach,
Sabre cuts of Saxon speech,
Such as "Bully!" "Them's the peach!"
"Wade in, Sanitary!"

Right and left the caissons drew
As the car went lumbering through,
Quick succeeding in review
Squadrons military—
Sunburnt men, with beards like frieze,
Smooth-faced boys, and cries like these—
"U. S. San. Com." "That's the cheese!"
"Pass in, Sanitary."

In such cheer it struggled on,
Till the battle front was won:
Then the car, its journey done,
Lo! was stationary.
And where bullets whistling fly,
Came the sadder, fainter cry,
"Help us brothers! ere we die,
Save us, Sanitary."

Such the work. The phantom flies,
Wrapped in battle-clouds that rise;
But here the hero's dying eyes,
Veiled and visionary,
Sees the jasper gates swung wide,
Sees the parted throng outside—
Hears a voice to those that ride—
"Pass in, Sanitary."

THE ORDEAL OF BATTLE.

"And this is your final decision, Miss Clay?"

She was a beauty born, that rose-mouthed little Rachel Clay, with her large wistful eyes trembling with blue, radiant light, like a veiled cheek stained with pomegrante crimson—an empress of hearts from her cradle up! And sitting in the framework of roses that trailed athwart the casement, with white ribbons fluttering from her satin, brown curls, and one red jewel flashing among the folds of her muslin dress, you would almost have fancied her some fair pictured saint.

Harry Cleveland was leaning against the window, a tall, handsome young fellow, with dark eyes and hair, and a brown cheek, flushed deeply with suppressed anger and mortification.

"Yes, Mr. Cleveland, it is," said Rachel, calmly lifting her clear eyes to his face. "You have asked me for my reasons—and although I question your right to make such a demand, still I have no objections to render them."

"Speak on," said Harry, biting his lips furiously: "let me know why I am condemned!"

"They are soon spoken," said Rachel, quietly, "I have liked you very much, Mr. Cleveland—still like you—but in the man whom I marry I look for greater firmness and decision of purpose than you have ever displayed. Earnestness, resolve, these are the only qualities that I can respect. Do you misunderstand me? do you suppose that I blame you for the lack of qualifications which—which—"

Rachel paused instinctively, while the pomegranate tinge on her cheeks blazed into vivid scarlet in sympathy with the deep blush that dyed her lover's whole face. He bowed simply, and walked out of the room with a firm, haughty step.

Late that evening, he sat at his window, with clenched teeth and lowering brow, watching the fiery embers of sunset fade into the purple gloom, and noting the silver of innumerable constellations as they followed one another over the blue-black concave of heaven. But the gleam of sun and stars might have been Egyptian darkness for all he knew or cared about their gentle influences.

"Life!" he murmured darkly to himself, "what is it worth to me now? What care I who wins the glittering prizes in fate's lottery, or who is engulfed in the whirlpool of despair! To be rejected—and for a mere whim, too! If I could only forget her as quickly as she will forget me, the fickle, beautiful enchantress!"

"Hallo, Cleveland! I'm going to call on pretty Rachel Clay! Will you come along, too?"

Captain Morell has paused under the window, with his brown, merry face turned upward, and the dim gas lamp flickering over his golden shoulder-straps.

Cleveland shook his head.

"Not to-night!"

And Morell went on his way, the fiery eye of his cigar gleaming fitfully through the darkness.

"There he goes!" muttered the solitary misanthrope, "with his gilt buttons and his military airs and graces—and it is for such as he that Rachel throws away my love!"

"So you've enlisted, Harry?" said old Squire Clay, polishing the glasses of his spectacles. "Well, it's what I'd do myself, if I was forty years younger. Ain't you comin' in to tell our Rachel good-bye? Haven't time? Well, I do declare!"

The Squire gazed in astonishment after the vanishing figure of Henry Cleveland on horseback, as it disappeared among the trees.

"I wonder what Rachel will say," was his unspoken comment.

But Rachel said nothing.

Day by day the old wound rankled and grew sorer in Harry Cleveland's heart.

"Will he live, doctor?"

Every pulse in Rachel Clay's being seemed to stand still, as her blue, dilated eyes searched the doctor's kind sun-browned face.

"Live? Why shouldn't he? All he needs is a little care, and I see he is likely to get that. Now don't blush up, my dear, he's not the first soldier in my ward that has got a pretty girl come to nurse him, and I like them all the better for it! Give him the draught when he wakes, and keep the bandage on his forehead. He'll probably carry an ugly scar to his grave! but that will be the worst of it."

The good old man trotted briskly away to the next "case," while Rachel, kneeling beside the low iron bedstead, cried tears of intense thankfulness that Harry Cleveland would not die.

"Rachel! I am not dreaming surely—yet it was but a moment ago we made that cavalry charge on fixed bayonets!"

His large, unnaturally brilliant eyes wandered vaguely round the room—then returned to the tender face bending over him.

"It was three days since, dearest; you are lying in the barracks now, wounded, and I have come from Glenville to nurse you!"

"You, Rachel?"

"Yes, Harry, I!"

"Why did you come?" he asked gloomily.

"Because I love you, Harry," she murmured, the bright crimson suffusing her whole face.

A strange light of rapture flashed into Harry's eyes; his pulse leaped within his fevered veins.

"Love me, Rachel; yet it is not a month since you refused me!"

"Dearest, because I fancied you weak and vacillating. In the fiery smoke of the battle-field you have proved yourself worthy of the tenderest love; you have written your name hero on the glorious though sanguine rolls of your country. Harry, because I refused you once you will not reject me now?"

"Reject you, my heart's queen! Oh, Rachel, how can I be sure that this is not a bright, treacherous delirium?"

She bent her soft cheek on his; and then he knew that it was no baseless vision but a sweet reality!

"Then you did not care for Captain Morrell after all?"

"I never cared for any one but you, Harry."

And when September hung her crown of purple mist over the hills, Harry Cleveland came home to be married, still handsome, although his forehead bore a fresh scar across its broad expanse. When the villagers asked curiously if it was a life-long mark, Harry answered gayly—

"I would not lose it for a fortune; that scar won me a wife!"

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The corner-stone of a soldiers' monument was laid at Cove Hill Cemetery at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d instant. The Louisville *Journal* says:

"The spot designated for the monument is at the extreme eastern part of the cemetery, and commands the numerous mounds where the brave soldiers of the Union army are buried. The basement is sixteen feet square, and is surrounded by a frame of great architectural beauty, which was very tastefully entwined with evergreens and wreaths, with innumerable banners floating from the structure."

This monument, when completed, will be one of the finest structures in the country."

LIVELY TIMES IN THE FAR WEST.

THIRTEEN HIGHWAYMEN HUNG

The "Good Work" Still Progressing.

TO ALL WHO HAVE THE IDAHO FEVER.

From the St. Joseph Evening News.

Latest from the Miners.

Colonel James Foster, who arrived home from Idaho last week, brings highly favorable accounts of the apparent inexhaustible wealth of the mines, and the protection that is likely hereafter to be extended to life and property.

Colonel F. left Virginia City on the 17th, and Bannock on the 22d ult.

Between Bannock and Salt Lake the snow was from four inches to fourteen feet deep, and the weather intensely cold. The party lay over a few days at Salt Lake to recuperate. They came through from Salt Lake in twelve days.

Colonel Foster says a few days before he left, the miners caught a highwayman—with whom the country has so long been infested and cursed—at Nevada, in the vicinity of Virginia City, and hung him. Two more were caught and hung at French Ranch. In their confessions they gave the names of eighty-three of their gang, and acknowledged that they had killed and robbed over one hundred men. They told where a number of their bodies were concealed.

Virginia City was next surrounded and closely guarded by the exasperated men, early one morning. No one was permitted to go out, but all could come in who desired. Five men were arrested, and a guard placed around them. They wanted to know what they were arrested for, and were promptly told, and that they had already been tried by the Vigilance Committee and condemned, and that if they had any confessions to make it was time they were now making them. They were examined, one at a time, out of hearing of the rest, and they all implicated the same men, gave the same names and told the same stories. They were then taken out, and coolly and deliberately hung. Five men of the same gang were also arrested and executed at Bannock, making thirteen in all.

Among those hung at Bannock was Henry Plummer, High Sheriff, and George Lane, alias "Club Foot George," and Jack Gallagher, two of his deputies. In arresting the last batch, one of them, a Mexican, fired on the arresting party from his domicile, and killed one of the best citizens in Bannock and wounded another. A mounted howitzer was then ranged, and a raking fire opened on the cabin, completely riddling it, and severely wounding the desperado concealed within. He was taken out and hung, the cabin then torn down and piled up, and his remains placed on it and burned.

Among the desperados who were thus made expiate their crimes and suffer the severest penalties of an outraged law, at the end of a halter, were, in addition to those already named, the following well known highwaymen: Hays, Lyon, Foone, Helmen, —— Red, —— Brown, —— Parish, Geo. Ives, Dutch John, and Buck Stinson. The latter was formerly from Andrew county, this State.

About a hundred men had gone over to Deer Lodge diggings, when Col. F. left, to execute more of the same gang. The miners have sworn vengeance against the highwaymen, and say they intend to make a clean sweep of them.

This deliberate hanging and summary punishment had already had a very desirable effect. While before a merchant could not hang out a coat, or a landlord a lamp without them being stolen, our informant says when he left, he verily believes a bag of gold might have been left out in the street all night without being interrupted. He thinks that under the present state of affairs, Idaho is the least inviting place of all others for highwaymen and thieves to congregate to the ensuing spring. Colonel Foster says the mines, as far as discovered, equal in richness the best mining districts of California in its palmiest days.

Greenbacks in Virginia City are worth 75 cents on the dollar in gold dust; or an ounce of gold can be purchased for $24 of them. In Salt Lake an ounce of gold could be purchased for $23 in greenbacks. At St. Louis it is worth $30, which, when coined, is equal to $33. Colonel F. says he lost about $1,000 in Salt Lake through a mistake in a telegraph dispatch. He inquired what gold was selling at and the dispatch said 38 instead of 58.

Alex. Davis, formerly representative from this county in the legislature, was elected judge of the Miners' court the day before Colonel Foster left. He decides on all matters of equity and jurisprudence, from a miners' claim down to a divorce case, his office giving him more authority than even that possessed by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lynching of Five Deserters.

Extracts from a letter dated Bannock City, 15th of January, 1864:

"Our mill is in good operation and has been since December 18th, with the exception of the Tropeach, which I may set to running in a few days. The weather has now moderated, but the late cold was so severe that quicksilver became as hard as a leaden ball. There is no gulch mining going on, and very little quartz mining.

"One of those scenes took place last evening about 9 o'clock, that are common in mining districts where they are not all honest miners. For a few days past it has been reported that there was a "Regulating Committee" coming over from Virginia City to arrest some of our *worthy citizens*. On the 9th a committee of six came and secreted themselves about the city until last night. About 8 o'clock this committee, together with a large number of the good citizens of Bannock, arrested H. Plummer, B. Stimpson and E. Ray. They were all taken about the same time. Plummer was at Vail's house; he had disarmed himself of his pistols and bowie-knife, and was taken without resistance. Stimpson was taken at his house on Yonkey Flat, in the presence of his wife. He made an attempt to get his weapons, but a couple of double-barreled shot-guns were drawn on him, which brought him to. Ray was taken in the same way, in the bowling saloon, by the aid of two shot-guns, without resistance. All three prisoners, together with the numerous guards of citizens, went above our "old shebang," and were marched directly to the gallows, and in the course of fifteen minutes they were all suspended. The night being quite cold and dark, they were not taken down until to-day about eleven o'clock, a. m., and were then frozen stiff; they were all carried into the large vacant building just above George Christman's store, and laid there some three days. Afterwards the people of Bannock found where another of the party had secreted himself. Mr. Capelin, with some half dozen others, went to take him. Capelin entered the shanty where the man (a Mexican) was secreted under the bed, and he shot Capelin as soon as he entered. He lived some twenty hours, suffering very severely during the whole time. The wound was through the liver. The people, finding it dangerous to make an entrance into the shanty, got the cannon left here by Col. Fisk, and threw shells into it, one of which wounded the Mexican. In the meantime he had shot himself through the head, and it might have proven fatal in the end, but there was a rope put about his neck, and he was hung to a post near by, and then perfectly riddled with bullets. The shanty was burned to the ground. Next morning his charred bones were to be seen.

To wind up the regulating business, a fellow called "Church John" was taken on the Salt Lake road, and disclosed all he knew in relation to the organized band of road agents, (as they are called here.) His confession stated that Plummer was the leader. This man, too, was taken into the same building where the bodies of Plummer and the others were left laying, and also dispatched by hanging.

This summary process of disposing of road agents will be a terror to the balance. I am creditably informed that fifteen have been hung at, or near, Virginia City, and others at Deer Lodge and Bitter Root Valley, among them a Mr. Skinner. The United States mail contractor has failed between this and Salt Lake City.

A FACT.—In a not distant city, the wife of one of the City Fathers presented her husband with three children at one birth. The delighted father took his little daughter, four years of age, to see her new relations. She looked at the little beings a few moments, when, turning to her father, she inquired, "Pa, which one are you going to keep?"—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A War Eagle in the War.

A correspondent of the Viroqua (Wis.) *Times* gives the following interesting particulars of the eagle "Old Abe," of the 8th Wisconsin Regiment:

"Old Abe is an intelligent bird, and understands himself. When at liberty to go where he pleases, the sutler's tent is his favorite resort. If any live chickens are to be found, he is sure to pounce on one, seizing it with one claw, and hobbling off on the other, with the aid of his wings. Old Abe, we are sorry to say, is quite a thief. There is one favorite dog in the regiment with which the eagle keeps on good terms. They will both eat together at the beginning of the meal, but towards the close, as provisions get scarce, the eagle will pitch into the dog and drive him off. If a horse comes within reach, Mr. Eagle is sure to exhibit his superiority over the quadrupedal creation by hopping on to the nag and inserting his talons in no very complimentary manner.

Old Abe manifests his appreciation of oratory in a very unique manner.

When a distinguished officer comes along and addresses the troops, he joins with the soldiers in their cheers. His method of cheering is to spread his pinions to their utmost extent, and then jump up and down on his perch. This mode of applause adopted by the eagle is said to be very inspiring to the orator.

When the regiment is engaged in battle, Old Abe manifests the fiercest delight. At such a time he will always be found in his appropriate place at the head of company D. To be seen in all his glory, he should be seen when the regiment is enveloped in the smoke of battle. Then the eagle, with spread pinions, jumps up and down on his perch, uttering such wild fearful screams as an eagle alone can utter. The fiercer, wilder and louder the storm of battle, the fiercer, wilder and louder the scream of the eagle.

Twice Old Abe has been hit by secession bullets, one shot carried away a third part of his tail feathers. He is a universal favorite, and has been carried with the regiment through seven States. Thousands flock to see him, and he is fast becoming famous.

When the war is over this eagle should be kept at the expense of the State, at the capitol in Madison, and the heroic warrior who bore him safely through should be pensioned by the State and be retained as the keeper of the eagle. To this we are sure all the people of the State will agree. What a grand history he will have—what a grand eagle he will be a hundred years hence. Pilgrims would come in vast multitudes from all parts of the world to see the eagle that was borne through this, our second war for independence. Yes! let this eagle become a State institution after the war is over. His name is already recorded in history.

The British Colonies.

Returns just laid before Parliament show that the colonial and other possessions of Great Britain cover an area of 4,276,000 acres—somewhat larger than the whole continent of Europe. The population of this vast territory—according to the last census taken in each colony—is 144,778,749—five times greater than that of Great Britain itself, and equal to that of France, Spain, Germany and Italy. The colonial revenue in 1861, amounted to £56,218,420, (over $281,000000.) The total debt of all the British colonies, including India, was £130,000,000, in 1861, or less than the income for three years.

The shipping which entered and cleared from all the ports of the British colonies and possessions amounted, in the year 1861, to 22,807,641 tons. Of this immense amount of shipping 15,070,392 tons belonged either to the United Kingdom or to the colonies themselves, whilst 7.737,249 tons belonged to foreign nations. In this return is included the shipping employed in the trade between the colonies themselves and that employed on the lakes of America, as well as that employed in the trade with the United Kingdom and with foreign nations.

The total value of the goods and merchandize imported into the British colonies and other possessions, in 1861, was £93,945,885. More than one half of this amount was imported from the United Kingdom, the total quantity of British merchandise imported into the colonies being £47,412,166.

A Woman's Trip to Dixie.

A colored woman of Oberlin has recently made a trip to Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, under circumstances which combine self-reliance and good luck in a remarkable degree. The Oberlin *News* says—

Having fallen upon some pecuniary embarrassment respecting certain property in this place to which she holds title, leaving her family here, she went, entirely unattended, in quest of her husband, a wealthy white citizen of Helena, Ark. Failing to find him there she passed into Mississippi, but learning in that State that he was in Alabama, out of anxiety to return to her family, she relinquished the search. Determined, however, that the journey should not be a fruitless one she took passage down the river to Louisiana, hoping to discover a slave daughter of hers, whom she knew to be in that State. This daughter was found, living with her two children on a plantation, from which her master had fled; and the other day our traveler returned to Oberlin bringing to her free home her two fugitive grand-children and their mother. Considering the journey lay through a country which can hardly be traversed by armed men with safety, and much less by an unprotected female, we must say the thing was well done.

GOOD MANNERS AMONG CHILDREN.—It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness?" and "I thank you." We do not like to see prim, artificial children; there are few things we dislike so much as a miniature beau or belle. But the habit of good manners by no means implies affectation or restraint. It is quite as easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say, "I want a piece of pie." The idea that constant politeness would render social life stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of politeness. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you would like to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle will always be said to have "sweet, pretty ways with her." It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of much more consequence that she should avoid what is offensive to others, and always prefer their pleasure to her own.

A CURE FOR SCANDAL.—Take of good nature one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians "mind your own business," one ounce; mix with a "little charity for others" and two or three sprigs of "keep your tongue between your teeth;" simmer them together in a vessel called circumspection for a short time, and it will be fit for use. Application—The symptom is, a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth which invariably takes place when you are in company with a species of animals called gossips. When you feel a fit of the disorder coming on, take a teaspoonful of the mixture; hold it in your mouth, which you will keep closely shut till you get home, and you will find a complete cure. Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a small bottleful about you, and repeat the dose on the slightest symptom.

MACAULAY AND THE YORKSHIREMAN.—A Yorkshireman, on a railway platform, had Baron Macaulay pointed out to his notice; and upon its being explained to him that the baron was an author, who was formerly known as Mr. Macaulay, he thus gave vent to his astonishment:

"That's Measter Micowlay, the owther, is it now? Weel, I awlas thought they look'd pale and seedy loike, and out at elbows, ye noa; but that chap's gout a hat, and he's so weel dress'd too—dang it, I shud ne'er a ta'en him for a owther!"

RICHMOND must be a pleasant city for the peaceful and economical residents. The *Examiner* says that board at hotels is from twenty to fifty dollars a day; that the citizen is in danger of being pulled up every half hour by the conscript hawk, and of being robbed once in twenty-four hours, and has the nightly chance of a knock-down or a tumble into the basin. It states that during the last ten months the police have made 11,494 arrests, of which, 1,784 were of persons charged with felony. Richmond is a small town, about the size, perhaps, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

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NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c. &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN, } General Partners.
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr., }
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connelsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiaghe-ny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY,

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

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LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
ja8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

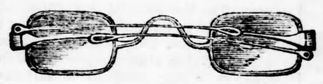
MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oc12 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
fe10 39 FIFTH street.

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. febl:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de28:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROESSER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.
In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.
We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne. In store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE—Poetry; The Ordeal of Battle; Lively Times in the Far West; A War Eagle in the War; The British Colonies; A Woman's Trip to Dixie; Miscellaneous, &c.

FOURTH PAGE—Finance and Trade; N. Y. Stock Market; Philadelphia Petroleum Market; Chicago Iron, Nail, Hide and Petroleum Markets; River Matters; Maine Affairs; Imports, &c.

PUB. DOCS.—Hons. THOS. WILLIAMS and J. K. MOORHEAD, will accept our thanks for copies of "Our Commercial Relations" and "McClellan's Report."

Legislative Stump Speaking.

In the National Congress, as well as in our State Legislatures, the custom is becoming general of devoting whole speeches—aye, whole series of speeches—to what may be denominated Legislative stump speaking. We have always felt that this custom would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. We admit that incidentally political questions may run into actual pending legislation, and of course incidental allusions to politics must be expected. What we now allude to is a series of political speeches, having no direct bearing on actual pending legislation. This does not seem to us to accomplish any thing, except to give the talking members of both Houses the opportunity to fill up a certain number of pages on Legislative record. Not one Editor in a thousand would ever think of republishing such speeches. It is only when he must do it to escape offending his local Representative that ever they find their way into the newspaper press of the country This war we admit has been and will when closed up furnish an immense number of important questions on which Legistators may descant. Still we are convinced that the practical questions of legislation will afford better themes on which to descant than is afforded by this legislative stump speaking.

Just at present, our own Legislators at Harrisburg have been indulging in a series of Legislative stump speaking. The subject immediately pending, is compensation to the citizens along the Southern border of the State for injuries done to their property by the rebel raids of 1862 and '63. The great body of the speeches, however, have had no immediate bearing on that subject. We ought to except Mr. KELLY, of Washington, who introduced the resolutions, and Mr. SHARPE, of Franklin. Their speeches were confined to the subject matter before the House. Nearly all the others, however, have made their speeches on the general politics of the State and Nation, without even a passing allusion to the pending business. We believe no one of the Allegheny county delegation have, so far, taken any part in the debate, though most likely they will follow the example and have their say before the debate closes.

The Situation in and Around Mobile.

The arrival of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet in Grand Bay has been announced several days since, and we have now authority for saying that six first-class iron-clads have been ordered and some of them are on their way to join his squadron at Mobile Bay. This is indicative of movement.

Richmond journals contain dispatches of the repulse of the Federals at Grant's Pass, thirty miles from Mobile, in an attack made by infantry, supported by gunboats, on Tuesday, the 16th. Later news proves that action to have occurred as incidental to a reconnoissance in force, in which the object of the expedition was fully successful, and with the loss of but three killed and fifteen wounded. The object was to discover the actual defences in and around Mobile.

Grant's Pass is an entrance to Mobile Bay, opening into the former above Fort Gaines. It was formerly used by steamboats plying between New Orleans and Mobile. It is not commanded by the forts which guard the usual entrance to the bay, but has recently been fortified and protected by sand batteries erected on either side the little island where the lighthouse keeper used formerly to reside. The batteries mount saveral 32-pounders, and were the ones that opened upon the land force, on the reconnoissance of the 16th February. Measures have since been instituted which will effectually silence those batteries, or at least render them ineffectual in any contemplated movement against Mobile. It would not be proper to intimate what that movement is. If that Pass (Grant's) can be taken, Mobile is at the mercy of Commodore FARRAGUT, without the necessity of reducing Forts Morgan and Gaines.

The inland defences of Mobile extend to a distance of five miles around the city, and consist of three lines of earthworks, more or less formidable. The first line is on the southeast side of the river, opposite the terminus of St. Michael street. Down the river to the left is the landing of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here is located "Spanish Battery," consisting of three rifled 32-pounder guns and one 10-inch gun. Further down the bay, to the left, is "Pinto's Battery." Between this and Fort Morgan, are batteries, Choctaw, Cedar Plain, Grand Spell and Light House Battery—in all six—consisting each of six 32-pounder rifled cannon. This fortified region, however, is described as low and flat, and not capable of defence, even when thus fortified—the lay of the land being an effectual barrier to such defence.

SELMA.—General Sherman's forces have occupied Selma, a very important military position in Alabama. The place is in Dallas county, situated on the right bank of the Alabama river. The population in 1861 was 3,177. The town is laid out on an elevated plateau, which terminates abruptly in a steep bluff, forming the bank of the river. Passengers ascend and descend from and to steamboats by means of long flights of steps, and merchandise is drawn up the bluff by machinery. Selma is the Southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, and the Alabama and Mississippi railroad connects it with Uniontown and Marion. In 1860 it had two iron foundries, a carriage manufactory, two banks, two public halls, three daily newspapers, six churches, and a number of public and private schools. In the winter of 1859-60 it exported nearly one hundred thousand bales of cotton. By the course of the river, Selma is eighty-one miles below Montgomery, the original seat of the Confederate government.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Mayor Kaye, the President of the Ohio River Improvement Convention, has appointed the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee, as ordered by the Convention: Geo. H. Thurston, Pittsburgh, Chairman; James E. Wharton, Parkersburg; George Graham, Cincinnati; George Stealy, Louisville, and M. A. Lawrence, Evansville.

Reconstruction.

How the rebel States are to be brought back to their former place under the Constitution, is a question of the very gravest importance. That there will be differences of opinion in regard to it is natural, nay inevitable. Those differences must be reconciled, and that speedily, for the question is upon us as a practical one, and one so pressing that it cannot be postponed.

It must be remembered that the rebellion is one of States. It was not the inhabitants of the Southern States that revolted, but the States themselves, as States. In not a single State where the question of revolt was submitted to the people, did they sustain it by their votes. On the contrary it was voted down in every case where the people were permitted to vote on it, by a decided majority. In every instance the State authorities themselves raised the standard of revolt—did what they called taking the State out of the Union—by State action, either without a vote of the people or against their vote. In law the acts of secession adopted by the States were wholly void and inoperative, and did not in the least affect the legal status of the States in regard to the General Government, except that they changed them from loyal to rebellious States. They were as much subject to the Union after the passage of those acts as before. They owed the Union the same fealty, the same subjection, and same duties as before, without the abatement of a single jot or tittle. It was just as much beyond the power of the States, as States, by any action of their own, to absolve themselves from their fealty to the Union, as it is beyond the power of any ordinary subject to absolve himself by an act of his own, from his fealty to his Government. The cases are identical in every respect. There is not, and cannot be, any difference between them.

The people of the several rebel States became rebels by obeying the mandates of those States. Many of them, doubtless, obeyed them willingly, and many of them only on compulsion. But in law that could make no difference. The law can only inquire after the overt act, and when it has found that, it presumes conclusively that the actor intended to effect that which is the necessary consequence of his act. The acts of secession were void, they imposed no obligation upon the individual citizens to take up arms against the general government, any more than the command of a father to a son to murder his neighbor would impose an obligation upon the son to commit the murder. And the individual citizen can no more set up the act of secession of his State in justification of his rebellion than a son could set up the command of his father to commit murder in justification of the murder. The States, by adopting the acts of secession and levying war against the general government, became traitorous States, and the inhabitants, by joining in the war against the general government, became individual traitors. In the one case the corporation, to-wit: the State, as an artificial person, is the traitor; in the other, the individual, as a natural person, is the traitor. That is the only difference. They are both traitors, both equally traitors, and both alike liable to be punished as traitors.

To the citizen, a natural person, the punishment of treason is death; that is, the total extinction of his organized being; to a corporation, an artificial person, the punishment of treason is the same, to-wit: the total extinction of its organized being. This is so in law and in logic, by nature and by necessity.

The government, however, may, by virtue of its sovereignty, elect not to exact from the traitor, whether a natural or artificial person, the extreme penalty which the law attaches to treason. It may commute it or remit it, either with or without conditions; and it may do so as well in the case of an artificial as of a natural person—as well in the case of a State as of an individual subject. Before the law, therefore, the traitor State and the traitor individual occupy the same attitude; both have forfeited their organized existence, and the government may exact the forfeit, or not exact it, as it sees proper.

The Confederate States being rebellious subjects of the General Government, and having by their rebellion become traitors, it is the duty of the General Government to deal with them as traitors. The first step that a government takes in dealing with traitors, is to seize them and hold them. It does this for two purposes: first, to prevent them from proceeding further with their treason; second, to give itself time and an opportunity to ascertain precisely the fact of their guilt, and the extent of it, and to make up its mind whether it will punish them or pardon them. This first step the government has taken wherever it has overrun any of the rebel States. It has in all such cases seized the State government and held it. Tennessee and Louisiana are instances of this mode of procedure. It is the natural mode, the legal and the necessary mode, and the only one that could be adopted.

The guilt of the traitor States, and the extent of the guilt are sufficiently ascertained. There is nothing left to be done on that score. The Government has also made up its mind to reinstate the rebellious States in their former position, whenever they forsake their rebellion and give sufficient evidence that they will no more return to it. We say reinstate, because it is to be wholly the act of the General Government, and not at all the act of the States themselves. They have no more right to return of their own accord and by their own act to the position they occupied as States before the rebellion, than the individual traitor or murderer has to return of his own accord and by his own act to the condition of an innocent, virtuous citizen. In both cases, and in both cases alike, the guilt is to be purged not by any act of the culprit, but by the forgiveness of the Government against which the crime was committed. The General Government then must determine how the rebel States shall be reinstated, when they shall be reinstated and upon what conditions.

The next question is upon what branch or branches of the Government does the duty devolve of determining these questions? The Constitution contains no direct provision in reference to the subject. But it does contain analogies that will guide us unerringly in our inquiries on the matter. *New* States are to be admitted by act of Congress; that is, by a provision that has been approved by a majority of both houses of Congress and by the President, or by two-thirds of both houses of Congress. Congress has to take the initiative; the President has only to approve what it does in regard to the matter, and afterwards to give effect to it administratively. Does not this point out unerringly the way in which the old States which have forfeited their stateship shall be reinstated in their old position. Is not their reinstatement within the equity of this constitutional provision? It does seem to us that there can be but one opinion on the subject.

In admitting new States, Congress has *usually* passed what is called an enabling act; that is, an act authorising a convention to be held in the territory out of which the State is to be formed, to frame a constitution for the State and to present it to Congress for its approval. But although this has been the usual course, it has not been the only one. In several instances—three, we believe—the enabling act was dispensed with. In those cases, the territories held conventions and framed constitutions on their own motion, and Congress, when the constitutions were presented to it, approved them. Whilst the enabling act has been dispensed with, the approval of the new State constitution, by Congress, never has; and so far as we recollect, there never has been an attempt to dispense with it. It has been quite common, moreover, for Congress to disapprove such constitutions and to send them back to be altered in regard to particulars which it pointed out. We had an instance of this kind since the rebellion broke out, in the case of Western Virginia. Then Congress refused to approve the constitution, because it did not prohibit slavery in the State, and sent it back to be altered in that respect. It was altered in that respect, and then Congress approved it, and the State was admitted.

The rebel States then, are to be reinstated by Congress, and only by Congress. The President has no power in the premises. He can no more act by himself in regard to their reinstatment, than he can act by himself in regard to the admission of new States. He has no more power to issue an order for the holding of a convention in a rebel State to form a constitution with a view to reinstatement in the Union, than he has to issue such order in regard to the admission of a new State. He has no power at all to do anything by himself in the premises. Congress, and Congress alone, has the power, and it alone can exercise it. Congress may pass an enabling act, as in the case of new States, or dispensing with such an act, the inhabitants of the State, upon their own motion, may hold a convention, form a constitution, and submit it to Congress for its approval. Either of these modes will do, but the one which begins with an enabling act is certainly much the safest and best.

Speech of Hon. Amos Myers, of Penn'a.

The Hon. AMOS MYERS, of Western Pennsylvania delivered a very able speech in the United States House of Representatives, on the 3d of February last, on the Constitutionality and necessity of the draft. After having dealt a merited and exculpating rebuke to CHAUNCY C. BURR, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM and JOHN U. ANDREWS, formerly of Virginia, who asserted that the draft law was unpopular, and that it was the highwayman's call for "your money or your life," the Hon. gentleman went on to prove most clearly and conclusively the constitutionality of the draft as well as its necessity. In the course of his remarks after having quoted from 9th Wheaton, 196, and Marshall's life of Washington, 3d vol. p. 241., he asks the question "What is a draft?" and before answering it says:

"Every citizen in this land owes it to his country to support it in time of trial; that every man is bound to take up arms in defense of the life of the nation. Every citizen is bound to do that. I know that Government, in its humanitarian ideas, in the liberal notions, in its exercise of sovereignty as it pleases, may exempt whom it will and how it will. But, sir, the great proposition stands out boldly, and as the truth, that every man is bound to march to the battle-field to defend his country in the day of its danger. In other words, the Government at this time has a draft upon all of her people. She has her hand upon every man's shoulder, saying, "Come; my life is in danger, I am drawing you to my support; come, help me out of these troubles." That is the position which the Government occupies towards every citizen. Every one is bound to go. There is a connecting link, a sort of drawing-strings between the Government and its citizens; and the draft is to ascertain which of those strings shall be cut. We have been told that the draft is to ascertain who shall go to fight the battles of our country. Sir, that is a mistaken definition. The draft is to ascertain who may stay at home, for all are bound to go; and the man who cannot see that has studied the Constitution and the meaning of the true requisitions of our Government to very little purpose, or he has gone to a very bad school teacher for patriotic education."

The honorable gentleman took decided ground that it is the duty of all to take up arms in defense of the country, and advocated an increase of pay to the private soldier, as well as the privilege of voting. In reference to the Administration, Mr. MYERS said:

"But, sir, the Administration could not be let alone without a fling at it the other day in respect to its treatment of what was called the favorite General of the Army of the Potomac. I did not intend, had it not been thrown out in this way, to say one word against that once favorite General, either here or elsewhere. But when an attempt is made to stab this Administration, to misrepresent this Administration, one which the people have taken up, determined that he who for four years has held the helm of state so steadily shall run the good ship into port, I cannot be silent. Politicians may think and say and do as they please, but God and the people are for Abraham Lincoln. Jeff Davis and the others may be for whom they like. [Laughter."]

We cannot quote at any length from this able and common-sense speech. The following paragraphs will be found not only interesting, but will serve to place the patriotism and soundness of the speaker's views in marked contrast with those who opposed the draft:

"Sir, there may be a great struggle in the spring, and we owe it to our country that we should speedily fill up our Army. The way to make the struggle brief is to present a bold, united, strong front to the enemy, and that is the object of this bill. We need men to be drafted into the Army. The soldiers in the Army want a draft, and I say let the soldiers' will be done. Let us have a draft and an increase of the Army, so that we may encourage the daring and heroism of our brave soldiers to crush out the last rebel for that may come against them. Let us do that, and then let us, oh, let us confiscate every species of property of rebels now and forever.

"What will you do with this property when confiscated?" I have a way of disposing of it. I would take a part of it and throw it into our Teasury, about the solvency of which some people have so much concern. The rest I would parcel out into sections, and give them to the men who have fought our battles. I do not know that it is necessary to go into the details of the division, but I think I would give to every single man eighty acres, to every married man and widower with one hundred and eighty acres, and if God bless them with twins, three hundred acres; and tell all the soldiers that a like merit shall have a like reward. [Great laughter.]

The Fruits of Copperheadism.

Dr. ST. CLAIR, the newly elected Senator from Indiana and Armstrong has made his appearance, having with him a certificate that he is elected by 1,994 of a majority—within a few votes of as large a majority as Governor CURTIN received in October in these two counties. Now as the vote was only about three-fourths of that vote—you may calculate what Copperheadism has gained by wasting two months of precious time. The Senate that ought to have been organized on the 1st of January, will at 7 and a half o'clock of this 29th day of February, 1864, be got in working order. The whole of leap year up to this odd day thereof, wasted in the vain hope of casting a diversion in favor of the JEFF. DAVIS dynasty. It looks very much as if this leap year—that Copperheadism at the North like its ally at the South, intended to leap into that awful gulf that knows no resurrection.

It is now very evident that the people see and understand the programme of these Northern Copperheads. Dr. ST. CLAIR'S majority is fully double what well-advised politicians estimated it to be. Had not the traitorous course of the so-called Democrats in the Senate been understood by the people at home, his majority at a special election would not have exceeded one thousand. As it now stands, the Union majorities of 1864 are likely to be so overwhelming as to defy computation. Young NAPOLEON, as the Democrats delight to call Little MAC, will undoubtedly be the worst used up man that ever run a Presidential race. His feasting, dining and drinking with VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, COX & Co.; his letters endorsing the traitorous platform and principles of GEORGE W. WOODWARD, have prepared for him a political grave so deep that, as Senator HANNEGAN said, the "hand of the resurrection cannot reach him!" Ah! GEORGE B., your leap into the depths of Copperheadism has been a fearful leap for you.

TOKEN OF HUMANITY.—The President has sent a message to Congress relative to allowing the master of the Highlander to accept from the Privy Council of Trade of the Queen of England a gold watch, for service rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the Pearl.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will, in some cases, give immediate relief.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Disaster in Florida.

In a letter written immediately after the recent disaster in Fla., Maj. John Hay set our loss in killed, wounded and missing at 800. In a subsequent letter received yesterday morning, the same writer says that the loss is considerably heavier than was at first supposed. He adds that Gen. Seymour brought off his forces in splendid order.

Escaped Prisoners.

Col. Streight, of 51st Indiana, Maj. McDonald, of 101st Ohio, Capt. Pearce, 51st Indiana, and Lieutenant Sterling of the 31st Ohio, who tunnelled themselves out of Libby Prison, arrived here to-day.

Internal Revenue Bill.

Gen. Sherman reported to the Senate the disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue bill. The subject was postponed till to-morrow when he will move for instructions to commence to impose twenty cents on stock on hand.

Extension of the Bounty System.

The House joint resolution extending the bounty system till April 1, received the cold shoulder in the Senate to-day. The Military Committee being divided in opinion, and having received no communication on the subject from the President or Secretary of War, or any other executive officer, reported it back without recommendation, and the Senate recommitted it on the ground that such an important measure should only be adopted, if all, on request of the Executive, and after a careful examination by the Military and Finance Committee. It was stated, in the course of the debate, that since October 1st Government had paid, or agreed to pay, over ninety millions of dollars in bounties, and that the continuance of the system would cost twenty to twenty-five millions more.

Mr. Wilson said we could raise by April more men this way than by draft, and that measure was recommended by Generals Burnside and Hancock.

Mr. Grimes said that if bounties were continued much longer many men-of-war would be without seamen.

The bill equalizing the pay and enrollment of colored and white soldiers was referred back to the Military Committee after further discussion to-day, it being so heavily loaded with amendments as to render such disposition necessary.

Mr. Fessenden's Speech.

Mr. Fessenden made a strong speech in defence of his course in opposition to making a bill retrospective to some of the proposed amendments. He would have voted for it in another shape, but an effort to tack them on had delayed the passage of a bill establishing the equality of United States soldiers for three weeks. The day was consumed in the House principally in fruitless efforts of members to catch each other in traps on political resolutions. The only decided success in this line was achieved by Long, of Ohio, who almost cleared the House of Democrats, with a resolution to send Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore and Thos. Ewing, as Peace Commissioners to Richmond. As soon as the resolution was read, Cox started, being nearest the door, followed by a majority of his party friends, and in a few seconds only nineteen Democrats remaining to vote with Long. Yeas, 20; nays, 96.

The Laman Book and Job.

The Lanman Book Job was rescinded in the House to-day after two hours of filibustering by the Democrats. Mr. Farnsworth's resolution repealing the former one on this subject finally prevailed. Yeas, seventy-one; Nays, sixty-one.

Promotion for Meritorious Conduct.

Col. Edward Hatch, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, will shortly be nominated for a Brigadier General, for distinguished services in the Army of Tennessee.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Congressional Proceedings.

In consequence of the non-action of the Senate to-day on the House bill extending volunteer bounties to the first of April, and the evident indisposition to concur in the order postponing the draft to the first of April, it was to-day rescinded. The Senate to-day confirmed Gen. Grant as Major General in the regular army, and Gens. Meade, Sherman, McPherson, and Thomas as Brigadier Generals in the regular army; also Gens. Pleasanton and G. K. Warren as Major Generals of volunteers. Gen. Humphreys was recommended by the Military Committee for confirmation as Major General but was laid over. The Senate also confirmed Mr. D. Gallagher Surveyor General at Louisville, and Members of Consuls, Commissioners, Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, some of the latter being for Southern States, repossessed by federal authority.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill suspending the direct tax until April 1, 1867.

A bill making Parkersburg, Western Virginia, a port of delivery, passed the Senate.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Slavery, reported a bill, with an elaborate report, repealing the Fugitive Slave Law.

The House Committee on Printing will probably report in favor of printing 75,000 more copies of the Agricultural Report.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill appropriating $40,000 for the protection of emigrants by the overland routes—$10,000 for those on route from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, and $10,000 for those on the Niabrorah route.

The Senate Committee on Pensions reported to-day in favor of paying eight dollars a month to the widow of Reuben Stafford, of Crawford township, Cohocton county, Ohio, who was killed while engaged in arresting drafted men.

DISINFECTING AGENTS.—Either of the following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle:

1. One pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water, and one pound of chloride of lime in another pailful of water. This is perhaps the most effective of anythiug that can be used, and when thrown upon decayed vegetable matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors.

2. Two or three pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in a pailful of water, will, in many cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors.

3. Chloride of lime is better to scatter about in damp places, in yards, in damp cellars and upon heaps of filth.—*Scientific American.*

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat and clean! How easy to arrange the rooms in graceful propriety! How easy to invest our houses with truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper—it is not put up with hangings and curtains—it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabra, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds a serenity over the scene of its abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The house lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outvying the Oriental in brilliancy and glory.

AN INCIDENT.—Yesterday a lady entered a State street car, and seating herself, spread her voluminous crinoline over a wide expanse on both sides of her. When the conductor came to collect fare, she gave him twenty cents, quietly remarking that she occupied four seats. The conductor stared at her as if he thought she was crazy, but she looked so discreet that he left her in peace—wishing in his heart that all ladies were as sensible.—*Chicago Journal*

DIED:

COULTER—In Monongahela City, on the 28th ult., MARY A., daughter of Robert and Mary J. Coulter, aged 5 years and 6 months.

MULES.—SIXTY HEAD FOR SALE, at the Stock Yard, Allegheny city. I also have a lot suitable for Pit use.
Will also trade untrained Mules for broken in Mules.
For terms apply at the Morgan House.
mar1:3t A. H. DAVENPORT.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
R. H. KING,
mar1:tf No. 211 Liberty street.

A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in a city where there is no competition, where expenses are very light, where patronage is abundant, and the business highly profitable, will be relinquished into other hands on payment to the present proprietor for the furniture and fixtures, and a reasonable bonus for the good will of the establishment. The institution is in a healthy and highly flourishi condition, and is such a one as is seldom offe ng for sale. For direction to the advertiser apred at this office. mar1:2ply

ALLEGHENY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 29, 1864.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	1,099,474 26
Due by other Banks	25,217 22
Notes and Checks of other Banks	42,679 89
Specie	133,612 87
U. S. Securities and Treasury Notes	392,560 00
Circulation	953,766 00
Due to other Banks	4,137 50
Due to Depositors	219,883 07

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn unto, before me, this day.
mar1 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

WANTED.—A person to take charge of a large Machine Barrel Factory. Only those experienced in the business need apply. Address with all particulars,
LOCK BOX 60, Pittsburgh.
fe29:3t

WOOD STREET PROPERTY WANTED.—I want to purchase TWO LOTS, on WOOD street, between THIRD and SIXTH streets.
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) fe29

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned instrument manufactured in the country.
Also, Schomacker & Co. and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos; and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for 5 years.
WAMELINK & BARR,
St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.
A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mar1

DRESS GOODS
from last Summer, selling cheap, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
FANCY SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
PLAID MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
and a full assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
on hands, at
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
mar1

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.
This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery are nearly new, (having been burnt down and re-built in 1858,) and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.
KIDDOO & MOORE,
Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, March seventh (7th), 1864, for
Three thousand (3,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Montpelier, Vt., within fifty (50) days from date of contract.
One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Washington, D. C., (Giesboro depot,) within thirty (30) days from date of contract.
One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Elmira, N. Y., within forty (40) days from date of contract.
Also, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, March tenth, (10th,) 1864, for two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Wheeling, West Virginia, within thirty (30) days from date of contract.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.
These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.
☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.
All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.
Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Capt. J. G. Farnsworth, A. Q. M., at Wheeling, Va., Captain John W. McKim, A. Q. M., at Boston, Mass., or at this office.
Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.
The oath of allegiance must accompany the bid.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.
Bids for *the entire number* of Horses required are invited.
Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES," and addressed to Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau. fe27:8t

SHAWLS:
Silks;
Sacks;
Plaids;
Circulars;
Fancy Dress Goods:
Emb'd Curtains;
Nottingham Lace;
Gloves;
Balmoral Skirts;
Poplins;
Linen Goods;
Muslins;
Cotton Goods:
Tarlatans;
Fine Muslins;
Corsets, at
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.
mar1

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds, of this Company out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next. W. H. BARNES,
feb26 Secretary.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [ja3] MILLER & RICKETSON

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION CURRIERS.—A meeting of the Journeymen Curriers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3d, at 7 o'clock, at Mrs. PACK'S TAVERN, corner Main and Chestnut streets, Allegheny. Object of the meeting—to establish a bill of prices.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1864. mar3:3t

NOTICE.—A regular monthly meeting of the PITTSBURGH COAL EXCHANGE, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 1st, at 12½ o'clock, p. m. All members of the Association, as well as all desirous of joining, are urgently invited to attend. Business of importance. By order.
mar1:1t A. D. SMITH, President.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 25, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS and OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at two o'clock, p. m.
WM. ROSEBURG,
fe29:8t Treasurer.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.
THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.
Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
fe29:2w J. MASLIN COOPER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—A Special meeting of the Members will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order President.
JOHN EARLE, Secretary.
fe22:3t

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.
The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transier Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 19, 1864.
BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order.
ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 18, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Schoch & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.
By order. THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.
ja20

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OAK TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—1500 acres of land abounding with OAK, PINE AND HEMLOCK TIMBER, in McKean county, near CORYDON, one mile from the Allegheny river, and accessible by a planked road. STEPHENSON STATION, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is 16 miles, and SALAMANCA, the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western with the New York and Erie Railroad, is 6 miles from the tract.
A plot of the ground may be seen, and other information furnished, on application to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.) fe24

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—Two three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of JOSEPH TORRENS, at Fleming & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.
I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.
For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT.—In the borough of Manchester, on Beaver street, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Store room has shelves, counter, an excellent cellar, and is well adapted either for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n..	5:50 a m	Baltо Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:30 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	8:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
Allee Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crestle Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's....	4:15 p m	Braddock's....	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m.
Clev'l'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:15 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Mules for Sale.—We direct the attention of those desiring to purchase mules, to the advertisement of Mr. Davenport, in another column.

Principal Appointed.—The Board of School Directors of the Third Ward have chosen as principal Mr. H. J. Gourley, in place of Mr. D. Dennison, resigned.

Mons. De Long's Dancing Academy, No. 98 Fourth street. Last quarter of the season. New classes now forming. There is now ample time for a full term, as the academy will remain open until June 1st. For particulars please call for circulars at the musicstores.

N. U. L.—The officers of the several Councils of the N. U. L., within the cities, boroughs and townships, will meet at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, this morning, at ten o'clock. Important business will be brought before the meeting.

Bradbury Pianos.—Messrs. Wamelink and Barr, St. Clair street, near the Bridge, have just received a number of these beautiful and celebrated instruments, Bradbury's Pianos. Although they have been but lately introduced in this city, they have already become highly popular with our musical community. Call and see Messrs. Wamelink and Barr's assortment

Coal Exchange.—There will be a meeting of the Coal Exchange this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Fourth street. As important business will be brought before the meeting, a general attendance of the members of the Exchange, and all interested in the coal business, is desired.

Quarreling in a Street Car.—Mayor Alexander yesterday imprisoning committed to prison in default of payment of ten dollars fine, two young men, named John Fitzgerald and Patrick Curran, charged with disorderly conduct in one of the Manchester railway cars. The men quarreled with the driver about their fare, and used vile and abusive language, and otherwise acted disorderly.

Eighth Ward Bounty Meeting.—The enrolled men of the Eighth Ward held an adjourned meeting at the school-house, last evening, when the block committees reported progress in collections. Upwards of $10,000 has now been subscribed, and the prospect of an increase is promising. The meeting adjourned to meet again at the school-house on Friday evening next.

Handsome Receipts.—The gross receipts of the two Concerts of Ye Olden Time, given for the benefit of the Subsistence Committee, amounted to $1,895 62, after deducting the expenses, $89,20, leaving a balance of $1,806 47, which amount has been paid to the Subsistence Committee. The ladies and gentlemen who gave these Concerts may rest assured that their efforts were so successful, and the fact will always be reverted to by them with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

American Institute of Civil Engineers.—On the 22d of Feorary last, a meeting was held in this city, at which it was, among other things, "resolved to organize an American Institute of Civil Engineers, the object of which shall be to facilitate the acquisition and diffusion of a knowledge of engineering science; to create and maintain a proper professional spirit among its members; to elevate their standard of acquirements and advance their interests." An adjourned meeting will be held on the 16th of March, inst., at the Engineer's office of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, corner of Hand and Liberty streets.

Serious Charge Against a Policeman.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday contains an item reflecting severely, and, if true, justly, upon one of the Mayor's police. The policeman, it is alleged, endeavored to swindle the Government out of the bounty fee and premium by attempting to have sworn into the service an insane man, who had already been discharged from the army on account of his insanity. If this be true, or even the circumstances attending the attempt to impose upon Capt. Wright, as alleged, be substantiated, the officer should be summarily dismissed from the police force. The matter will no doubt be investigated by Mayor Lowry, when we shall know the truth of it.

Coroner's Inquest.—Miss Jane R. Buchanan, a young woman who arrived in this city some months since from Philadelphia, died suddenly on Monday morning in the house of Mrs. Greiner, in a court off Hand street. The deceased was taken ill on Friday last, but the symptoms of her illness were not supposed as serious up till Sunday evening. Early yesterday morning she became much worse, and died at six o'clock. A friend of deceased, fearing that she might have been foully dealt with, owing to the fact that a sum of money she had lately withdrawn from bank was missing, had an inquest held on the body of deceased. The attending physician gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to her death from natural causes, and so the jury found.

Baptism.—A letter from a respectable correspondent, dated Kittanning, Feb. 29th ult., says: "Yesterday and last Thursday, Elder George Balcom baptized ten persons in the Allegheny river, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The Evangelist commenced a series of meetings in the Town Hall about three weeks ago—there being no Baptist church in the place—and his congregation has increased so that the Court House has been opened and filled with hearers, many of whom are asking to be prayed for. The meetings will continue until next Thursday, when the ordinance of baptism will be again administered; after which, the Rev. Gentleman intends to go to Oil City. Every seat within the bar of the Court House was filled with immersed communicants, yesterday afternoon."

Fair and Concert at Concert Hall.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings the Ladies' Charitable Society, connected with Plymouth Congregational Church, will hold a Fair and Concert, at Concert Hall, which will deserve, and without doubt will receive, most liberal encouragement from our citizens generally. The Concert itself promises to be a rare musical treat, as no less than thirty ladies and gentlemen will take part in it. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental performances, and the Concert will be directed by Prof. Johnson, of Massachusetts, a thorough musician. In addition to the other attractions of the Fair, will be the introduction of a "New England Kitchen." The idea is to present a faithful picture of New England farm-house life of the last century. The grand old fireplace, the spinning wheel, the walls garnished with the products of field and forest, the quilting party and the apple paring—all will be represented, while the supper table will be loaded with substantial New England cheer. The manners, customs and dress of the times will be reproduced; and, in fact everything that can illustrate the domestic life of New England in the last century. With such attractions as the ladies present, who can stay away from Concert Hall during the continuance of the Fair?

Railway Matters.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad, held on Thursday last, for the election of directors, 36,865 shares were voted out of the whole number—45,200—into which the stock is divided. The following gentlemen were elected: John A. Wright, A. E. Knapp, Edward C. Biddle, Benjamin F. Newcomer, T. H. Scott, Jacob P. Jones, Wm. Colder, George Small, John M. Kennedy, Henry Welsh, Jos. D. Potts and Wistar Morris. The meeting adjourned until Friday, April 15th. The newly elected board of directors subsequently organized and re-elected John D. Cameron, Esq., President, and Mr. C. G. Miller, of Buffalo, Vice President, and Robert S. Hollins, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Board of Directors, submitted by the President, showing the operations during the past year:

The total receipts for the year ending December 31st, 1863, as reported by the Treasurer, were $2,122,084 19; the expenditures $1,688,867 41, yielding a net revenue of $435,216 78. To show the actual earnings of the road there should be added to the gross earnings $185,364 11, due from the United States Government for business done the past year, but not yet collected, which would make the net balance of $620,580 89, of which has been applied to the payment of interest on funded debt $285,590; instalments for the year on sinking fund $35,000; excess of surplus on hand $159,569 15.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Another crowded house witnessed the eighth performance of the great drama of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." The play will be presented again this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Yankee Hill's famous troupe of eighteen performers opened last night to a crowded audience. The performances gave great satisfaction throughout—the vocal, instrumental and burlesque performances being first class. The Troupe appear again to-night.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, 59 Fourth Street.

[From the New England Women's Auxiliary Association Monthly Report.]

An Associate Manager, after announcing the death of one very dear to her, one of the countless "offerings upon our country's altar," says: "I was deeply affected by one little circumstance. When we received the clothing of our departed one, we found a pair of drawers (which he had worn in hospital) given by the Commission. With all our solicitude to furnish him with every comfort in our power, the Commission had reached him when we were powerless. How thankful I am that we can labor in this cause." Another Associate writes: "I wish to call your attention to the enclosed three shirts, returned you at the request of the young men who received them at one of the hospitals in Washington. They hope they will again be of use to some sick and destitute soldier as he leaves hospital for home. Why should we not receive many more such donations from discharged soldiers?" It is gratifying to be able to say that this is by no means the only instance of such a return for favors received. We hope and believe that it may become universal for soldiers to give back, as a sort of holy trust, garments that are no longer needed by them in comfortable homes. The Commissioners ask no such return. They give to men in need, whoever they may be; but if must evidently be a true gratification to them to make garments render double service, where circumstances make it possible.

A box of most acceptable articles for hospital use has just been received, accompanied by the following note: "The donors of this box are two girls, twelve years of age. They have been extremely anxious to do something for our soldiers, and Saturday have the gift their own, they devised the plan of making a superior quilt, and disposing of it by tickets. The proceeds amounted to seventeen dollars, with which they have furnished the box." The money was, we trust, happily earned; it certainly was wisely spent.

A barrel of cranberries came last week, with the information that "they were collected from the various parts of the town by a little boy," who has exerted himself before in a similar way. There is hardly a field where patient little gleaners may not gather something of real value to the soldiers, after the reapers have done their larger work.

Do children who are not sharing in the work of relieving the sufferings of our soldiers, realize that it may be a life-long regret to them that they bore no part in their country's struggle, for which so many lives have been freely given, and so many bitter sacrifices made? Let them not say, "that I couldn't do much." The question is simpler than it is—Are you doing what you can? This, truly, is the question for young and old alike. No one can answer it for another. No one can escape it for himself.

The following donations have been received during the week ending Feb. 27th:

Soldiers Aid Society of Brookville—23½ lbs dried apples, 20½ pounds dried apples, 11½ do. dried cherries, 2½ do. elderberries, 1¾ do. currants, 10 pairs woolen socks, 17 flannel shirts, 2 shirts, 12 arm slings, 2 pairs drawers, 11 bandages, 11 pads, 3 handkerchiefs, 1 wrapper.

Ladies' Aid Society of West Newton—6 flannel shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 3 pairs slippers, 1 pair socks.

No name—5 flannel shirts, 4 dressing wrappers, 1 box toilet soap, 3 packages corn starch, 9 pairs flannel drawers, 13 towels, 2 quilts, 1 coat bandages, 2 pillow cases, 1 muslin shirt, 4 packages pepper.

Ladies Aid Society of Richland, Hampton and Pine townships—25 pairs socks, 22 pairs drawers, 2 comforts, 3 dressing wrappers, 19 shirts, 47 towels, 8 pounds dried apples, 2 bbls pickled cabbage, 22 cans fruit, 7 pounds soap, 17 bushels potatoes, 7 gallons apple butter.

Mrs. George Slocum—2 cans fruit, 3 papers farina, 3 packages fruit, 2 packages rags.

Mrs. S. Gormley—2 flannel shirts, 1 pair gloves, 1 roll old linen.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Minersville and Centre Avenue—54 flannel shirts, 66 pairs woolen socks, 34 pairs slippers, 24 towels.

Miss Hultz—8 cans fruit, 12 pounds dried apples.

Young Ladies' Aid Society of Second Presbyterian Church—8 flannel skirts, 9 pairs socks.

Mrs. Joshua Hanna—5 cans fruit, 1 comfort, 1 package of rags.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Kittanning—12 pairs muslin drawers, 2 muslin shirts, 1 package rags, 1 pair slippers, 1 pair woolen gloves, 44 towels, 26 handkerchiefs, 28 flannel shirts, 1 dressing wrappers, 4 cans pears, 2 can apples, 1 can cherries, 1 can tomatoes, 2 packages papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Elderton—11 cans of fruit, 12 pairs woolen socks, 2 pairs woolen mittens, 4 lbs butter, 7 bandages, 7 flannel shirts, 2 comforts, 3 pecks dried apples.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Greenville—2 cotton shirts, 22 pairs flannel drawers, 7 pairs woolen socks.

Miss Wilson—1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sixth Ward—37 muslin shirts, 26 do sheets, 5 pairs drawers, 55 pairs socks, 1 pair slippers, 1 fatigue cap, 4 wrappers, 15 handkerchiefs.

Miss Clara Hayden, aged seven years—12 pin cushions, each cushion filled with pins.

Fifth Street M. P. Church—7 comforts, 15 pairs woolen socks, 19 handkerchiefs, 6 cans fruit, 2 bottles blackberry cordial, 1 bottle catsup, 13 flannel shirts.

Legal Intelligence.

The following is the Argument List which was to have been taken up in the District Court on Monday:

1. George Ordner vs A. Miller. Motion for new trial.

3. M'Broom & Woods vs Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. Rule on Bank of Pittsburgh, garnishee for Judgment on answers.

4. Edward Davidson vs T. Rushton and wife. Questions of law reserved.

5. D. T. Caldwell vs W. O. Leslie. Rule to amend Judgment so as to conform to affidavit of claim.

6. Wm. J. Smith vs John Rea. Rule for feigned issue to try the rights of the parties to the fund in Court.

7. Lazarus' Executors vs J. Hutchinson, garnishee of Smitley and McGillvray. Case stated.

8. R. T. Kennedy & Bro. vs Geo. Keyser. Case stated.

9. W. & D. Hugus vs F. W. Jenkins. Rule on plaintiff, and F. W. Jenkins to maintain or relinquish their claim to the goods sevied on.

11. Wells vs Murphy & Canfield. Motion to strike off non-suit.

13. Edward Bendelen vs P. Stevens. Motion for new trial.

14. Hall, McCune vs Thompson Bell. Questions of law reserved.

15. H. Yohe's Administrator vs Jake Hill. Questions of law reserved.

16. James Owens vs B. C. Sawyer et al. Motion for a new trial.

17. Charles Bender vs. Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company. Motion for new trial.

18. C. Shimbeno vs. E. McCorkle and J. Shopney. Questions of law reserved.

19. Gordin & Hopkins vs. John Irwin's devisees. Motion for new trial.

20. Mary Carson vs. Conway, et al. Exceptions to Auditor's report.

21. Borough of Manchester vs. W. Robinson, jr., et al. Rule for judgment in default of an affidavit of defence.

22. Haigh & Graham vs. Hostetter & Smith. Rule to strike off non-suit.

23. William Kouswell vs. George A. Bayard. Rule for preliminary injunction.

25. William M. Faber & Co. vs. Heath, Duff, & Co. Rule on F. K. Duff to show cause why his name should not be substituted for that of Samuel Duff in the judgment in this case.

26. School District of Peebles Township vs. A. Whittaker. Motion for a new trial.

27. James Woods vs. John Moffit. Motion for a new trial.

28. Eliza Graham vs. W. R. Graham's Executors. Exceptions to special return.

29. Scott, Burns & Co. vs. Hunter & McClosky. Motion for a new trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The argument list, as follows, was taken up on Monday, Feb. 29th, 1864, before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown:

1. Mary M. Shay vs. Henry Shay. In divorce.
2. Craig & Rumberger vs. Wilson, McElroy & Co. Motion for a new trial.
3. H. West vs. Mary Biggart. Motion for a new trial.
4. Allegheny county vs. T. Blackmore's Executors. Reserved questions.
5. Wm. Dilworth, Jr. vs. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Motion for a new trial.
6. R. Rockershouser vs. Alex. McGrew. Motion for a new trial.
7. David Robb vs. Wm. Clark. Motion to open judgment.
8. C. W. Drew vs. Jacob Reese, et al. Reserved questions.
9. John E. White vs. Arthurs, Rodgers & Co. Rule for judgment.
10. Maria E. Engleman vs. Louis Ingleman. In divorce.
11. Erdnar vs. C. & P. R. R. Co. Motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment.
12. M. Karns vs. Western Transportation Company. Motion for a new trial.
13. S. Richardson vs. A. Conkle et. al. Motion for a new trial.
14. Graham & Fisher vs. Nesbit, owner. Reserved questions.
15. John Waterhouse vs. James Gilkey et. al. Motion for a new taial.
16. T. Wilson vs. J. G. McFarland. Motion fer a new trial.
17. J. B. Kennedy and wife vs. J. T. Simpson. Motion for a new trial.
18. Commonwealth, for use, vs. John Savage. Rule for judgment.
19. Lillie A. Roberts vs. John H. Roberts. In divorce.
20. A. Happe vs. M. Helping. Rule for judgment.
21. John Connelly vs. D. Lynch and wife. Rule to strike assignment and satisfaction of judgment from record.
22. Rhey vs. Rhey. Motion for a new trial.
23. John Herron vs. John Bradford et. al. Demurrers filed.

ORPHAN'S COURT.—The argument list will be taken up immediately after the disposal of the Common Pleas list:

1. Estate of F. Beck, deceased. Citation to Administrator.
2. Estate of A. Jaynes, deceased. Rule on C. H. Palson to pay Mrs. S. Jaynes amount certain.
3. Estate of F. Lorenz, deceased. Exceptions to Auditor's report, to be disposed of before Judge Williams.
5. Estate of H. Cameron, deceased. Citation to Administrator.
6. Estate of Mary Swartz, deceased. Exceptions to Auditor's report.

Inquisitions for real estate in the Common Pleas, March 17, 1864.

The Courts.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Court of Common Pleas met February 29th. Present, Hon. James P. Sterrett, President, and Hon. Thomas Mellon and E. H. Stowe, Associates.

The argument list was taken up.

John T. Cochran vs. Sarah Leslie, No. 29, March Term, 1863. On motion of defendant's attorney the court granted a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and set aside, and *Fi. Fa.* set aside at costs of Plaintiff. Meantime proceedings to be stayed—lien of *Fi. Fa.* to remain and defendents let into defence.

Wm. Robinson, jr., vs Thomas D. Loomis, *et al.*, No. 240, December Term 1863. And now to wit, Bill of Discovery filed, and thereupon it is ordered that the defendants in said bill answer the same within five days after service upon their attorneys. Bruce and Negley, of a copy of said bill and this order; and it is further ordered that in the meantime all further proceedings at law be stayed.

On Saturday 27th in the case of Charles Knoblock vs Elizabeth Knoblock, the court decreed a devorce *a vinculo matrimoni.*

Meeting of Pittsburgh Councils.

City Councils held their February meeting on Monday evening.

In Select Council, the following members were present:—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Herdman, Miller, McMillan, McCarthy, Morrow, Phillips, Quinn, Rees, Reed, J. R. Reed, D. Thompson, Wills, Young, and McAndley, President.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication relative to the fees on inspection of salt, and asking that uniform rates be fixed for the same. The communication was referred to a special Committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council. Messrs. David Reed and Phillips were appointed on behalf of Select Council.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication from Charles Meyran, President of the Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Railway Company setting forth that the company desired to remove their track from Third, Fourth and Ferry streets, and that portion of Grant street lying south of Diamond alley, the grades on the same being found after full trial to be excessively difficult to overcome, and as recent experience shows entirely too narrow and dangerous to the public. The Company ask the consent of Councils to remove the track, and allow them to lay it as follows: on Ross street, between Fifth and Diamond streets, and along Fifth street to intersect with the Wylie street track, so as to make a full circuit of the Court House.

The communication was referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance.

Mr. Quinn presented his resignation as a member of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, on account of an unfriendly feeling in that Committee against him.

Mr. Phillips moved that Councils proceed to accepting the resignation for the reason stated, as the members of the committee had no unfriendly feeling toward Mr. Quinn.

During the discussion on the acceptance of the resignation, it transpired that there is an ordinance in existence, which states that the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose shall consist of three members, none or whom shall belong to any Fire company. The present committee of five is appointed under the 22d Rule of Councils.

Mr. Quinn's resignation was not accepted.

A remonstrance from the property holders on Wylie and Fifth streets, against changing the grade of Fifth street, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition was read from property holders, asking for the grading and paving of Mulberry alley from Harrison alley to Mechanic street. Referred.

A petition from property holders on Washington street, asking for the grading and paving of that street from Liberty to Webster streets, was read and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McCarthy, from Committee on Wooden Buildings, reported that it was inexpedient at present to recommend the passing of the ordinance granting Mr. Schultz permission to erect a wooden blacksmith shop on the grounds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

Mr. Brown, from Special Committee to confer with the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, relative to the erection of the pier on Duquesne Way, reported verbally. Mr. Brown offered a resolution, authorizing the Committee to propose to grant to the company the use of a portion of Duquesne Way, on which to erect their pier, on the company agreeing to pay into the city treasury the sum of $500 for every year the pier remains—the same to be paid semi-annually. The resolution was adopted. Same action in Common Council.

J. R. Reed, from the Street Committee, presented the following ordinances: Opening of Webster, Lydia and Wylie streets, and the paving of Penn, Washington and Pike streets, and Spring alley, and fixing the grades of the same; grading and paving Butler, Mechanic and Adams streets; and fixing the grade of Pennsylvania Avenue, 17th street, and other streets. The ordinances were laid over until the next regular meeting under the rule.

Mr. Allen presented a communication from Mr. Dorrington, Secretary of the Fireman's Association, notifying Councils that the Relief Fire Company had procured a steamer, and was now entitled to the same appropriation as other steam engine companies. Referred to Committee on Fire Engines.

In Common Council, Messrs. Ardray, Beck, Coffin, Colville, Davis, Dickson, Pryer, Hare, Hays, Jones, Leonard, Mackey, Montgomery, McCandless, McClelland, McGowan, McKeown, O'Haloran, O'Hara, O'Neil, Patterson, Rebman, Snively, White and Steel, President.

A communication was received from the Central Board of Education setting forth that the building now occupied by the High School was inadequate for the purpose, and that to purchase property and erect a building would involve the School Board in debt, from which they could not be relieved for years. The Board, therefore, asks the city to cede a portion of the Basin lot, on Fulton and Prospect streets, on which to erect a High School building.

The communication was read and accepted. Same action in Select Council.

A resolution was offered, authorizing the city Solicitor to prepare an ordinance ceding a portion of the basin lot to the Central Board of Education. Read three times and passed. In Select Council, laid over on second reading.

An application from J Vogel to rent the southwest corner of the Diamond market, for the sum of $160, was referred to the market committee, with power to act. In Select Council, "with power to act," was stricken out of the reference and reference concurred in.

A communication from the Firemen's Association, relative to regulating the hanging of doors in public buildings and halls, so that they may open readily, was referred to a special committee of three, and Messrs. Hare and White appointed on behalf of this Council. Mr. D. Reed was appointed from Select Council.

Mr. R. W. Mackey presented his resignation as a member of the Finance Committee, which after some debate was accepted, and R. J. McGorvin appointed in his place.

A resolution was offered instructing the First and Second Ward Market Commissioners to have the streets in the Fifth and other wards cleaned, and on failure to do so that they will be proceeded against for misdemeanor in office. Read three times and passed. Concurred in by Select Council.

An ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Smith street, from Penn street to the river, was read three times and passed. Same action in Common Council.

An ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Tannehill street was read three times and passed. Concurred in by Common Council.

An ordinance providing for the widening of Centre avenue was laid over under the rules.

The ordinance fixing the rates of hack hire at fifty cents for a passenger and trunk, was read three times and passed. In Select Council, after some discussion, the ordinance was laid over for the present.

An ordinance was presented from the Market Committee reducing the rates of rents on yearly stalls in the Diamond Market. It was found that the increase of one hundred per cent., fixed by the Finance Committee, could not be paid on all stands, and the Market Committee propose a reduction on some of fifty and others twenty-five per cent. The ordinanae was read three times and passed. In Select Council, after an animated discussion, the consideration of the ordinance was postponed for the present.

On motion, adjourned.

The Express System—Its Rise, Progress and Present Condition.

A very interesting paper, prepared by Henry Wells, Esq., who has been the President of the American Express Company since its organization, on the Express Business, was read recently by the Rev. W. W. Howard before the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Outside of this country there was no such organized system of transportation as that which we designate by "the Express," the paper would therefore necessarily be confined to the express business, as organized and conducted *in* the United States, and *from* these to foreign countries. The associations formed in England and France for the transmission of the smaller packages of merchandise and valuable property, did not correspond in several important particulars to our express companies.

After giving a history of the Adams Express, the paper states that the first attempt to run an express from Albany to Buffalo was made in 1841, before there was any continuous line of railroad or stages on the proposed route, the messenger traveling by rail to Auburn, by stage to Geneva, by rail to Rochester, to Lockport by stage, and thence to Buffalo by private conveyance. The through trip, at the quickest rate, occupied four nights and three days. "For eighteen months I performed all the then multifarious duties of express messenger and agent, as well as those of proprietor; for two-thirds of that time I made the trip, and out of twenty-one nights I have spent eighteen on the road." The trip at first was made only once a week, and, in 1843, a daily communication was undertaken.

For more than a year after the Western Express commenced running, one carpet sack held all the valuable packages, and a medium sized trunk all the rest of the freight. In 1842 the Company demonstrated that letters could be profitably carried at a low rate; and to the express, more than to any other direct agency, are the people indebted for the decreased cost and the increased accommodations of postal arrangements. An account was given for the establishment of expresses with the West, the South, and California. In 1850, the Wells & Co.'s and the Livingston, Fargo & Co.'s Exchange were consolidated into one joint-stock company, under the name of the American Express Company, with a capital of $150,000, which has since been increased to $3,000,000.

The business on this line west of Buffalo is still carried on in the name of Livingston, Fargo & Co., and that east of Buffalo in the name of Wells, Butterfield & Co. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s California Express, organized in 1852, has a capital of $2,000,000; the United State Express Company a capital of $1,000,000; the New Jersey, $1,000,000; the Eastern, $100,000. The annual expenses of the Adams, American and United States Companies incurred in the transportation of freights and the salaries of agents and messengers, amount to not less than $10,000,000. The single carpet bag of 1839 has grown into more than thirty cars forwarded daily from the East by the American Express Company alone, while the Adams and United States require at least an equal amount of transportation. The American Express conveys freights over 30,000 miles a day in a direct line, while its messengers travel daily over 30,000 miles.

The influence of the express on the business of the country was ably treated. It might be said that with the aid of the telegraph and the express a gentleman in almost any part of the Eastern, Western or Middle States, wishing to give a *recherche* dinner party, has the markets of the country, from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains, at his disposal. The immense amounts of money used by the Government in all its varied operations throughout the country are now conveyed by the express, which also conducts the entire exchange business of the country.

Husband Murder.—A man named Thomas Dunn died a few days ago in Newcastle, from injuries received a short time before at the hands of his wife. The deceased, it appears, went home intoxicated, and his wife, Mary Dunn, being in the same condition, fell on him with a club, and beat him severely on the right side and arm. Erysipelas, of a malignant character, took place in the bruised side and arm, causing death in a few days. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by erysipelas, induced by blows inflicted by his wife, Mary Dunn, and a poisoned state of the system from his habits of intemperance.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATTOSKY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville,
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville,
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Armenia	McCallam	St. Louis.
White Rose	Skinkel	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville,
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville,
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth,
Minerva	Gorden	Wheeling,

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet six inches water, and both rivers rising steadily.

THE RIVERS.—The Monongahela was rising at Brownsville. The Allegheny was rising at Oil City, we are expecting a coal boat rise.

THE Allegheny wharf presented a lively appearance. The boats engaged in that trade were all making ready, and a portion left last evening for Oil City, carrying with them the following number of empty barrels: Uselda, 2,150; Le Clair, 750; Advance, 1,800; Echo No. 3, 1,500; Ida Reese, 2,081; Cottage, No. 2, 1,200. The estimate of empty barrels on the wharf at this time is 25,000 barrels. The rate of freight to Oil City was 35c per bbl.

THE first class packet Nevada, Capt. Brickell, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE steamer Minerva has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade.

THE packet Leonidas, Captain Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

Capt. J. J. Robinson's splendid side-wheel packet, Muscatine, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE new and splendid steamer Benton, Capt. Rea, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri River. She will go through without reshipping.

THE number of oil barrels at the Allegheny wharf awaiting shipment, exceeded 25,000. They are destined for Oil City.

THE Wharf yesterday presented quite an animated appearance. The amount of merchandise shipped was large.

THE Zanesville packet Emma Graham was expected last evening. If she arrives in time, she will depart at 4 P. M.

THE fine passenger steamer White Rose, Captain Shinkle, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE famous packet Ohio Valley, Captain Chapin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has superior accommodations and attentive officers.

The splendid passenger steamer, J. C. Gilmore, Capt. Harton, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers.

WATER permitting, the A No. 1 passenger steamer Nevada, D.Z. Brickell Commander, will leave for St. Louis and intermediate ports. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

PACKET STEAMERS,

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY, March 1, 10 A. M. The splendid passenger steamer BENTON, THOMAS W. REA, Commander, will leave as above.

For Freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
mar1

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND CAIRO.

THIS DAY, March 1, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer JAMES R. GILMORE, Captain ——, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.
mar1

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

ON THIS DAY, March 1, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
mar1

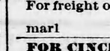
FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

THIS DAY, March 1, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer NEVADA, D. Z. BRICKELL, Commander, will leaveas announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK,
mar1 J. D. COLLINWOOD. Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.



WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer OHIO VALLEY, CHAPIN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK,
mar1 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer WHITE ROSE, SHINKLE, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
mar1 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

ON THIS DAY, Mar. 1, at 10 a. m. The splendid new side-wheel passenger steamer MUSCATINE, J. J. ROBINSON, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or
mar1 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. GORDEN, Will resume her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Mononga. Bridge.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1864.

This evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Senate will be permanently organized, to do some work. For two months has treason kept it in an unorganised state. The election, by 2,000 majority, of Dr. St Clair is only a foretaste of more fearful defeats which leap year has in store for all sympathisers with treason.

By the way, the *Telegraph* charges that the Land Office—occasionally graced with the presence of the editor of the *Post*—is now the headquarters of the Knights of the Golden Circle. If this can be definitely ascertained, we fancy the Land office will be left without its head before many weeks roll around.

The latest *on dit* in the loyal circles is that Geo. W. Woodward, who sold his pew and left the church of the Rev. Brooks (an eloquent Episcopal clergyman, of Philadelphia), has taken a pew and become quite a devoted follower of Dr. Plummer, late of Allegheny City. I have no doubt your readers can appreciate how orthodox the teachings of this Rev. Divine will be on the question of human slavery. Dr. Plummer and Chief Justice Woodward—*par nobile fratrum.*

If the Doctor is at a loss for a sermon, the Temperanceville

...y Commercial.

...E AND TRADE.

Stocks and Securities.

S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk...	50	55½
Mechanics' Bank	50	62
Allegheny Bank	50	56½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61½
Iron City Bank	50	63¾
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank...	50	49
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	32½
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do	1,000	745
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	10
Pittsburgh & Connas. R. R	50	44
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	27
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	28¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	84
Manchester Saving		49
Mass Mining Co	$ ——	5½
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	13¼
Great Western "	1 00	5
Dacotah "	——	5
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	87
National "	5 50	30½
North Cliff "	2 50	85½
Bay State "	——	18¾
Central "	4 35	58½
Isle Royal "	16 10	25½
Minnesota "	3 50	76

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s....$	74
Pittsburgh " 5s....	73
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	102
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 15 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

Governments strong.

Gold	153⅝	Cleve & Toledo	117½
N Y Central	135½	Chicago & R. I	120½
Erie	115	C & N W	54¾
Preferred	105½	Pitts. & Ft. W	102¾
Hudson River	159	Mil. & P. du C	67¾
Harlem	134½	Terre Haute	91¼
Reading	130½	Toledo	97
Mich Central	142	Canton	51
Mich. Southern	98	Cumberland	68
Ill Cent	134	Quicksilver	56¾
Clev'd & Pitts	116½	Wyoming V Coal	82

—The accumulation of gold in the Treasury of the United States, withdraws the amount of the accumulation from the market, and thus necessarily makes it scarcer and dearer. When the quantity of any article pressing for sale becomes considerably reduced and the ordinary demand continues, it follows, by an inevitable law of trade, that the price of that article must advance. A vast amount of gold has been withdrawn from the market. The Treasury at New York has nineteen millions now in the vaults, which is for the present quite out of the market; and of the thirty millions held by the banks, it is safe to set down twenty millions in the same condition. Now, if these thirty-nine million dollars were put upon the market, we do not hesitate to say that the present premium would fall to 120, if not lower. It is desirable to reduce the premium on gold here: this is the way to do it. But perhaps it would not be desirable to bring about such a sudden collapse. The danger of precipitating the final crush which must come would be too great. There will be twelve millions of gold in the Treasury on July 1st more than is needed for the public debt, and this must come into the market, because there is that amount of government bonds to be purchased for the Sinking Fund out of the duties on imports. Speculators in gold will do well, therefore, to be cautious.

—The great danger to be apprehended in the new National Banking Law and its administration lies in the depositing with the new banks the money of the Government. Banks are declared depositories of the public moneys on the security of personal bonds, a security at once the most illusive and unstable that can be selected. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars is thus allowed to be deposited in each bank. We protest against this measure as fraught with the most alarming consequences, and we are unwilling that the question of the utility of the National system should be imperiled by such a weak point as this is. Every man of discretion expects and fears a terrible financial collapse at the end of this war, and it is upon the strength of the system in that hour of trial that the success of the National Banks depends. Large Government deposits must at such a time prove an element of weakness, and we fear that many institutions may be led to their doom by an illusive dependence on them. We want now, by all means, a law prohibiting the deposit in any bank of a single dollar of the public money without security in United States stocks. This would insure a proper disposition of the deposits, and it would assure the Treasury that it could have the money when it is wanted. Any other security cannot be depended upon. When the crash comes it will come suddenly, without any warning or indication of its approach, and it will wipe out effectually all personal responsibility. It is the part of wise statesmanship to prepare for such a period, and we hope that Mr. Chase will see the necessity for such an alteration of the law.

—A very small war has broken out in Europe. Up to the actual commencement of hostilities, the European press with great unanimity declared that peace once broken would involve all the nations in war. Whether this theory was correct or not, little time will show.

This much, is beyond question: The apprehension of trouble will set in motion a very large emigration to this country.

Several months ago, one of our best informed German bankers said to a New York banker, that he thought the United States the safest quarter of the globe for property and personal liberty. He had no doubt of the power of the Government to put down the rebellion, and he had no doubt of a greater future for this country than had ever fallen to the lot of any nation. Europe, he said, is all uncertain. The people are restless, and when or where the first outbreak will come, none can say; but come it will, and when it does come, there will come very great wars, and then Europeans and European securities will be in danger. Taking the chances, said he, I'd rather have a 5-20 bond than a consol or a rente—dollar for dollar or pound for pound.

The revolutions have commenced, and it is but philosophical to take the German's view of the future as regards the Old and New worlds.

—The Government Stocks are very firm, notwithstanding the effort made to create the belief that the next loan will bear as much as 6 per cent. The mistake on this subject may have been an honest one, growing out of the first telegraphic dispatches from Washington, but it was not the less a mistake, as the authoritative contradiction by the Washington telegraphic agent of the Associated Press this morning shows. The demand for the 7-30 per cents. for conversion into the long six per cent. loan of 1881 is on the increase, and a good many small holders are disposed to accept the present handsome premium of 110@111 per cent., rather than be troubled with the conversion on their own account. It is also desirable, on some accounts, on the near approach of the maturing of the 7-30 per cent. Notes, (August and October next), that the whole issue should not be thrown upon the Department for conversion at once. The aggregate is now about $139,000,000, to convert which would require several months' labor in the Register's office. To avoid this delay, the holders of the 19th of August Notes will probably soon begin to send them in, and the holders of the 1st of October Notes, after getting the Gold on their April coupons, will do the same.

—The leading features of the amendment to the National Currency act, in the draft of a new bill, submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, are as follows: No bank is to be authorized to do business with less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, and none in New York or other commercial cities with less than two hundred thousand dollars. All loans are to be on a uniform rate of interest at seven per cent., and the penalties for usury are considerably reduced. All banks are required to provide for the redemption of their bills in New York city at a small discount. A reserved fund, in lawful money, is required to be kept on hand, and is reduced from twenty-five to fifteen per cent. for country banks. Banks are required to keep on deposit in the Treasury thirty per cent. of their capital, whether they have or have not circulation. An additional section contains the provisions for the closing up of banks, on giving one year's notice to the Depository the amount of their outstanding circulation in the Treasury in lawful money, and taking up their bonds. The section relative to the conversion of State into National Banks is but slightly changed, except to make its provisions more clear and definite.

Inspection of Corn at Chicago.

The Chief Inspector of Grain for the Board of Trade, has issued the following instructions to inspectors:

On and after March 1, 1864, Corn will be graded as pure white, pure yellow, No. 1, No. 2, rejected, and no grade.

No. 1—To be sound, dry, and well cleaned

No. 2—To be dry, merchantable corn, but not sound or clean enough for No. 1, and such as is largely mixed with red colored corn, though otherwise No. 1.

Rejected—All dry corn not so badly damaged as to be unfit for manufacturing purposes.

All wet or hot corn, or such as in process of heating, or such as is unfit for manufacturing to be passed "No Grade."

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The quantities of Flour and Grain in store on the 29th of February inst., compare as follows with the corresponding week of last year:

	Feb. 20, 1864.	Feb. 19, 1863.
Flour, brls	27,641	75,450
Wheat, bu	1,484,501	1,431,244
Corn, bu	422,587	2,312,994
Oats, bu	1,707,949	.....
Rye, bu	90,664	.....
Barley, bu	168,105	.....
Total, in bu	4,215,923	4,429,688

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Specially Reported for the Commercial:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1864.

There was a moderate inquiry for petroleum early in the week, both for exportation and home consumption, but at the close the market was decidedly dull, and for Crude prices favored buyers. The sales comprised 3,000 bbls crude at 28¾@29¼ cents; high gravity at the former quotation, closing at 29 cents, at which the most of the transactions were effected; 3,000 bbls Refined in bond, at 44½@46 cents, fo. o. b.; 1,500 bbls for forward delivery, March and April, at 46@47 cents; 300 bbls for immediate delivery on private terms, and 1,000 bbls free at 53@55 cents, chiefly at 54@55 cents. 200 bbls residuum sold at $5 50, and some Benzine at 22½@25 cents. The barque Glenwood was cleared for Genoa on the 25th inst., with a cargo of 104,402 gallons Refined. A barque was chartered for a Mediterranean port at 6s.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, bbls	4,200
Refined, bbls	5,000
Freights to Cork	6s 6d @ 7s 6d ₱ bbl
Freights to Marseilles	6s 0d @ 7s 6d ₱ bbl
Freights to Havre	7s 0d @ 7s 6d ₱ bbl
Freights to Rotterdam	7s 6d @ 7s 6d ₱ bbl
Freights to Boston, on deck, 75c	85c ₱ bbl
Freights to New York, on deck 50c	60 c ₱ bbl
Freights to New Bedford	70 c ₱ bbl
Exp'd from Phila. since Jan. 1st	747,464 gall.
" same time last year	307,544 "
Increase this year	239,920 gall.
Exp'd from U. S. since Jan. 1, '64	3,120,232 "
" " same time 1863	5,020,134 "
Decrease in 1864	1,899,772 "

Yours, very respectfully,
COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
No. 22 North Front street.

Cotton.

The annual report of the cotton trade of England gives the following result:

	Imports, lbs.	Export.	Consumpt'n.	Stock.
1860	1,435,800,000	215,800,000	1,083,600,000	250,581,0
1861	1,261,382,000	173,811,000	1,107,500,000	279,207,000
1862	583,176,000	215,084,000	451,760,000	164,509,000
1863	691,847,000	228,879,000	508,400,000	119,677,000

The growth of cotton in India is indicated in the following report of the Madras Presidency:

1862—Acres under cotton.....668,742
1863—Acres under cotton.....824,788

The consumption of cotton in England last year was:—9 per cent. United States, 9 per cent. Brazil, 65 per cent East India, 17 per cent. Egypt, &c.

Chicago Iron and Nail Market.

As the result of the increased cost of labor, and the advance in Pig Iron, manufacturers have added an additional 50c per keg to the prices of Nails, 10d to 60d we now quote at $6 75, and other sizes in proportion.

Petroleum at Chicago.

In Carbon Oils the business of the market is considerably restricted by the small supply, with scarcely any, either White or Straw, in stock. Advices from Pittsburgh have given increased firmness to the market, but previous quotations remain unchanged, namely, White Oils 55@58c per gallon.

Chicago Hide Market.

In hides there has been increased activity in the market. Eastern tanners are buying more freely, at a further advance on previous quotations of ¼c on Green County and Salted Hides.

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

The river has risen six inches during the 48 hours ending last night, with six feet hence to Louisville, four feet in the canal and two feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with only six feet from Portland to Cairo. There is four feet and falling in the Cumberland.

The Telfair, for Pittsburgh; Bostona, No. 2, for Marietta, and Goody Friends and Lady Frank Pan, for Nashville, departed on Saturday with full cargoes, the two latter being partially loaded on Government account.

The United States steamer, New Transfer, also left for parts unknown, with a cargo of Government stores.

Capt. Pres. Lodwick, on Saturday, sold the fine side wheel steamer to Sultana to Captain J. C. Mason, and others, of St. Louis, for $85,000. Capt. Lodwick leaves for St. Louis on the evening's train. The Sultana is deliverable wherever she may be found. She was at New Orleans, at latest accounts, in the Government service.

Captain Robert Hamilton and Lon. Bryson, on Saturday, sold the stern-wheel steamer Miami to Captain Geo. Wolff, of this city, for $35,000. The Miami is a new and elegant packet, and furnished throughout in the most elegant style. Capt. Wolff formerly commanded the Fitzhugh, and is one of our most prompt, competent, energetic and and worthy Steamboatmen.

Capt. W. W. Little, of Portsmouth, on Saturday, sold the propeller Bushkirk to Bell and Hewey, of Memphis, for $1,500. She is destined for the lower cotton trade.

The propellor Reliance was sold, a few days since, for the Kentucky River trade, for $4,000.

Supervisory Inspector E. H. Shield, being determined to vigorously execute Gen. Grant's recent order relative to steamboats, to the full letter of the law, is prepared to grant the requisite papers for competent steersmen. It will be observed, in the language of Inspector Shield, that Captains will recommend men of good habits for the position of steersmen, and that the steersman must confine himself to the boat for which his certificate is issued.

The Melnotte left Nashville light, on Friday. She was offered some cotton, but as boats are not allowed to receive freight within the corporate limits of Nashville, in accordance with a recent military order, she, together with all other steamers in that trade, must return light, making profitless trips. The rate on private freight to Nashville is $1 50 per cwt., while the boats are taking Government freight at 60 cents per cwt. It is only justice, to say the least, to allow boats carrying Government freight by the cwt. to pick up all private freight in sight, while on their return trips. From all the information we can gather, there must be a screw loose somewhere.

The Thistle, which left for Pittsburgh on Saturday, has 175 tons. She has been absent from Cincinnati, in the Government service, since the 23d of October. In the meantime she has visited Vicksburg, and brings many trophies, including a fine specimen of the Palmetto plant from Jeff Davis' plantation.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Shoemaker and Lang, 20 bbls tobacco; Moreland & Conner, 43 bbls tobacco; J B Canfield, 22 half-bbls fish; Wilson & Co, 229 d handles; Shoemaker & Lang, 15 bbls hams; Hitchcock & Co, 95 sks corn; J McCully & Co, 100 bbls flour; J C Bidwell, 10,000 feet lumber; Wm Fluery, 17 sks wool; Laufman & Co, 15 bdls rakes; Hitchcock & Co, 3 bdls sks; Wm Flaccus, 2 rolls leather; Head & Metzgar, 1 caddy tobacco; McKay & Bro, 190 oxs broken glass; Dalzell & Co, 2 hhds tobacco; Silas Keifer, 20 bdls; glue; Grootzinger, 94 hides; C Keifer, 75 dry hindes; McKeon & Co, 50 bbls flour; J Zeigler, 100 bbls do; M Heyl, 4 hhds tobacco; J Grier, 2 do do; W & D Rinehart, 4 do do; A Shaub, 2 do do; J Murphy, 1 do do; I Beeson, 100 sks oil meal; Cable & Co, 200 hides; J Bell & Co, 15 rolls and 2 crates leather; Singer, Nimick & Co, 15 bdls steel, 1 bx do, J Bown, 12 bdls hoops; Whitmore & Co, 4 bdls hoops; A S M Mogan, military stores; L H Voight & Co, 5 sks flaxseed, 4 kgs butter; Kennedy & Co, 231 sks wheat; M Delange, 100 hides; J B Cranfield, 120 hf bbls fish.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Shoemaker & Lang, 500 bbls flour, A Cromlow & Coon, 1 car lumber; John Moreland, 1 car pig metal; Culp & Shephard, 341 bush corn; D Wallace, 250 sks oats, 150 do wheat; L Langham, 3 cars lumber; Wapp & Wilson, 160 bbls flour; W B Hays & Co, 60 bbls beef; Gregg & Clendening, 200 bbls flour; J McCully & Co, 300 do; Culp & Shepherd, 680 bu corn; Rea & Keil 130 sks middlings, 20 bbls flour; Lindsay & Co, 100 do; W B Hays & Co, 1,101 bulk shoulders; D Wallace, 10 sks oats; Perkins & Co, 1 crate paper, 1 sack do; G A Martin, 9 sks c seed; F A Porter, 16 sks wheat; L H Voight & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 2 half bbls do, 1 bbl butter; D McConnell, 1 fire back, 2 jams; Wm Flaccus, 39 sks t scraps; Joshua Rhodes, 1 bbl cider; W A Sneathen, 10 dozen brooms; Rea & Keil, 10 bbls apples; H H Collins, 3 hhds fire clay; Spencer & McKay, 160 sks barley; J Rhodes, two hundred and twenty-four bags malt; A D Houston, 40 doz brooms; Beckham & Long, 20 sks clover seed; Smith & Co, 100 sks oats, 5 bbls iron; L H Voight & Co, 41 bbls beans, 16 bgs rye, 3 do d apples; Frauenhem & Miller, 84 bags barley; Joshua Rhodes, 600 do do; J J Worthington, 1 car hay; Springer, Harbaugh & Co, 234 green hides; Beckham & Long, 26 harvesters; Sinclair & Co, lot rags; T B Young & Co, 3 cars lumber; J S Leggit & Co, 612 bgs wheat; John Moorehead, 2 cars j. metal; Frank Sellers, 97 tes lard; Lyday & Co, 3 cars load staves; Frank Sellers, 58 tes lard; James Gardner, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Spang & Co, 1 car load iron; James E Stewart, 1 car oats; Ferguson & Co, 300 bush of wheat.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER WHITE ROSE—Clarke & Co. 133 sks seeds, 26 do feathers, 1,233 barrels pork; McCallister & Bair, 3 cases tobacco; G W Smith, 201 barrels whisky; W & D Rinehart, 10 mould frames; J B Jones, 2 packages; J Adler & Co, 30 barrels whisky; S Llorenham, 30 do do; John Floyd, 2 boxes; Long & Duff, 75 rolls cloth, 6 bundles merchandise; King & Pennock, 29 bales cotton; J Dickey, 41 packages merchandise; J McKee, 8 baxes wine; Owners, 2.

Cincinnati,

PER OHIO VALLEY—Spencer & McKay, 4 empty barrels; Beck & Co, 25 pkgs; Henderson & Bro, 2 bbls; owners, 2 do; Clarke & Co, 33 bales and 11 bags cotton, 4 bbls whisky, 346 bbls pork, 100 bbls highwine; Thos Arbuckle, 27 bales cotton; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 1 hhd mdse; W McCully, 103 bales willow; owner, 8 casks b glass; R Bruce, jr, 35 hhds shoulders; G G Little, 49 pkgs; Hostetter & Smith, 100 bbls spirits; Little Mechling, 100 bbls whisky; Anderson & Philky; J Porterfield & Co, 40 boxes soap; owner, 10 pks; C Ihmsen & Son, 15 bdls willows; G F Gilbert, 150 bbls whisky; Shriver & Lazear, 20 bbls oil; J P Hanna & Co, 20 do; Markle & Co, 60 sacks rags.

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all he old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH. Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

THREE SECOND-HAND MELODEONS,

For sale cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe20 81 Wood street.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hamnonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsician	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

Correction.

In the list of prizes we published, the following were stated to be ready for payment, when it should have been said that they *have been captured by our cruisers* since Mr. Welles made his report.

Prizes.	*Captors.*	
Minnie	Beauregard	Jan., '54.
Cumberland	Desota (with $400,000)	Feb. 10.
Robert E. Lee	Niphon	Dec. '63.
Susan	Roebuck	Jan. 7, '64.
Maria Louisa	Rose	Jan.
Hancock	Sunflower	Dec. 24, '63.
Pet	Montgomery	Feb. 16, '64.
William	Two Sisters	Jan. 13, '64.
Mayflower	Union	Jan. 16, '64.
Saxon	Vanderbilt	Nov. '33.
Rosita	West Metropolis	Jan. 28, '64.
Nulfeuto	Sassacus	Feb. 4, '64.
Dee	Cambridge	Dec. 5, '63.
Emily	Florida	Dec. 10, '63.
Fanny and Jenny	Florida	

The Second Batch of Monitors.

It has been stated recently that the second batch of iron-clads was nearly completed, and that the vessels composing it would soon make their trial trips. The first ship finished was the Canonicus, built at Boston, and the second, the Tecumseh, constructed by the Messrs. Secor, at Jersey city. The latter was to be tried yesterday, but she could not be got into the stream, owing to a large mud-bank. The Canonicus went on a trial trip at Boston on Monday last, the chief purpose of which was to test the value of the new gun-carriage invented by Captain Eriesson, and which, we believe, is used in the nine new monitors. The new carriage met with some derangement during the trial, and it will be some days ere the vessel will be ready for sea again.

Americans Rewarded by the King of Italy

We learn from the editor of *L'Eco d'Italia* that the King of Italy has awarded the Cross of Commander of the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus to Mr. Barney, Collector of the Port of New York, and to Commodore Paulding of the Navy Yard, and the Cross of Chevalier to Captain Hafford of the United States Navy, for the prompt assistance rendered by these gentlemen to the iron-clad frigate Re d'Italia when she was grounded at Barnegat. Mr. Barney and Commodore Paulding are the only Americans who have been knighted of the Order of Commanders of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

A Secret Board in Session in the Navy Yard.

A board of Officers convened in secret session at the Brooklyn navy yard, for the purpose of transacting some important business, the nature of which has not become public. The officers composing the board belong to the permanent staff of the navy yard. Several witnesses have been summoned to appear before it, and rumor says that the investigations making relate to matters connected with the external government of the yard.

The Iron-Clad Dictator.

The Dictator is rapidly preparing for sea at the foot of Fifteenth street, New York. The greater part of her boilers had been safely put in, and it is expected that the machinery will be entirely complete in a few weeks. Captain Eriesson himself superintends the progress of the works, and crowds of visitors throng the wharf daily, but admission on board is prohibited. Captain John Rodgers, the commander of the vessel, is in that city, and gives his personal attention to the progress of affairs.

The Ship Dreadnaught Safe.

The ship Dreadnaught, concerning which some apprehension has been felt, arrived at New York after a perilous passage from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th of November—more than three months ago. Captain Lytle died during the voyage. On the 20th of December the ship put into Fayal, badly damaged by severe gales, and left that place January 30th, for New York. She brings two hundred and fourteen passengers.

Mails for the Blockade Fleet.

We are requested to state that the United States steamer Union will sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in about ten days, carrying mails and passengers for the South Atlantic blockade fleet and for the squadron off New orleans. Persons having friends on the different ships of the squadron can send them letters, papers and parcels by the vessel.

An Iron Clad to be Launched.

The iron clad steamer Catawba is finished at Cincinnati and will be launched on Wednesday next, weather permitting. She is a single turreted monitor, built on the general plan, having two guns. It will take her three months to be ready after her launch.

ALBUMS,

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
STYLES.
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
MAKES,
MAKES,
OF,
OF,
POCKET,
POCKET
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
AT

PITTOCK'S,
fe25 Opposite the Postoffice.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me J. C. McCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & CO. T. T. MYLER.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOUGH.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,

fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

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WALL PAPER—Now receiving a large stock of new designs of Gold Parlor papers, Oak and Walnut, Hall and Dining Room papers, Moulding Decorations, &c.

For sale at the lowest rates, by
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MANUFACTURER OF

Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and

SOLE LEATHER,

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Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.

☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.

oc2:6m

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REYMER & BROTHERS, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, Sugars, Fire Works, &c. Also, manufacturers of all varieties of fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams, Gum, Jelly and Liquorice Drops, Jellies, Syrups, &c., Nos. 128 and 128 WOOD street, above Fifth. Pittsburgh.

se7

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

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Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.

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N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe8:tf

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Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.

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no16:6m

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GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
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No. 63 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
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no16:2m

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

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